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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### A New Lead

PRESIDENT Eisenhower has given an interesting and imaginative new lead in the prolonged search for an agreement among the great powers on the question of international control of atomic materials and weapons. His constructive proposals demand the fullest consideration by every nation interested in this problem, not the least among them being the Soviet Union which has long complained that the position adopted by the Western allies has been too dogmatic to permit Russian co-operation in the councils of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. Thus far the attention of the Western nations has been devoted to finding some acceptable formula for the international control of atomic weapons, while Russia and her associates have refused to deviate from the demand that atomic weapons be completely banned under an international agreement. President Eisenhower has come along with a new approach, suggesting that before attempts are made to outlaw atomic weapons, all the interested nations should form an agency under the aegis of the United Nations to control existing and future stockpiles of uranium and fissionable materials.

ONE of the more important features of Mr. Eisenhower's proposal is that in the first place discussions among the interested powers on the question of making contributions in appropriate ratios from their stockpiles of normal uranium and fissionable materials to an international atomic energy agency should take the form of private conversations. The private nature of these discussions would avoid the fierce and sometimes dangerous blaze of world publicity, and would, in fact, be on a diplomatic level. Neither the UN General Assembly nor UN committees are the most advisable settings for talks of the nature which Mr. Eisenhower has in mind. Much more is likely to be accomplished behind closed doors. In the final analysis, however, the Eisenhower scheme can only be made effective with Russia as a partner, and for the moment no one can foretell what will be official Soviet reaction to the proposals.

# DISCOURAGING RUSSIAN REACTION TO EISENHOWER PLAN

## Critical Comment By Tass Broadcaster 'WARMONGERING' SPEECH

London, Dec. 9. Moscow Radio, in the first Soviet reaction to President Eisenhower's speech on atomic weapons, said tonight that the President threatened an atomic war and made a "eulogy of a policy of force".

Boris Leontiev, commentator for the official news agency Tass, said: "The United States President is trying to impose a new variation of the old Baruch Plan which denied the necessity of banning atomic weapons and controlling the application of measures for banning them."

"It is clear the USA does not want to bring about an international detente (a relaxing of strained relations)," said Leontiev. "The warmongering speech of President Eisenhower and the attitude adopted in the United Nations by the US delegation proves this sufficiently."

The views expressed by Moscow Radio were in sharp contrast to those in the rest of Europe, where Mr. Eisenhower's plan for an international stockpile of atomic materials was hailed with rare warmth by frequently critical European diplomats and newspapers.

The broadcast also contrasted sharply with the warm reception received by Mr. Eisenhower in the United Nations General Assembly itself where the Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, joined in a standing ovation that lasted a full minute. However, Mr. Vyshinsky declined to comment on the speech.

The beginning of the Tass report paraphrased the Eisenhower speech without comment, but at the end Leontiev added his acid comments on the speech that the West had hailed as a powerful move in the cause of peace.

Tass noted that Mr. Eisenhower "admitted that, at any time the United States possessed what might be called a monopoly of atomic power, that monopoly ceased to exist several years ago." Mr. Eisenhower admitted he could only "accept helplessly the fact that two atomic Colossi were doomed to eye each other malevolently in a trembling world."

HOPE DAMPENED

The blunt and swift Soviet comment dampened the widespread hopes that had risen around the free world that Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for an atomic "bank" for peaceful projects would ease world atomic tension.

Generally speaking, the Bermuda conference proved

that the three Western powers do not want to ease the international tension," said Leontiev. "This is also proved by a speech made by Eisenhower on December 8 before the UN General Assembly. In the speech there is a spite of phrases on the alleged desire for peace on the part of the USA, but trying to ease international tension."

"But if you analyse the speech, Eisenhower threatened atomic war and made a eulogy of this policy of force."

Before Leontiev spoke in French, Tass broadcast a lengthy account of the President's speech in English with a minimum of interpretation. But Leontiev said: "The United States President is trying to impose a new variation of the old Baruch Plan which denied the necessity of banning atomic weapons and controlling the application of measures for banning them."

POLICY OF FORCE

"The policy of force is lauded throughout the whole community. The three Western powers claim force is the best guarantee of peace and security. They maintain they will work for perfection from this end, and what does this mean? It can mean only one thing: a desire to continue the arms drive, increase war budgets and set up new armies and military bases."

"The communiqué says the USA, Britain and France consider the North Atlantic Treaty the basis of their policy. The USA, Britain and France declared they intend to set up a European Army - that is the Army which would include German revenge seekers. It was this policy of rearmament, this policy of force, that led to the tension which now exists worldwide."

Leontiev said America was disregarding French interests in urging France to renounce a national army in favour of a European Defence Community and to keep fighting the war in Indo-China.

"America is 'trying to get France to carry on this dirty war,' he said. 'Britain's interests are likewise impaired. Britain wants to trade with (Communist) China. She is interested in removal of restrictions on world trade. This, however, was not granted her."

"There is one sentence of the Bermuda communiqué which refers to countries of Eastern Europe. It shows the USA has not discarded its programme of forcible liberation proclaimed by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, which actually means aggression and subver-

sive activities against these countries." - United Press.

DISAPPOINTED

Washington, Dec. 9. The feeling at the White House tonight was one of disappointment at the Soviet Union's interpretation of President Eisenhower's speech but Mr. James Hagerly, the President's Press Secretary, said there would be no comment until the full report of Moscow Radio's broadcast had been studied.

Particular note was taken of the radio's statement: "It is quite plain the United States does not want a relaxation of international tension." - Reuter.

LONDON SUBSIDISED

Moscow Radio's denunciation of President Eisenhower's new atom plan took diplomatic quarters here by surprise tonight.

They were at a loss to understand the reasoning behind the commentator's allegation that the President's speech "threatened atomic war."

But, diplomats here thought the Moscow comment was not necessarily tantamount to complete rejection of the Eisenhower proposal as the basis for a new approach to the problem of atomic energy.

The controlled Moscow Radio, they suggested, could be having a propaganda line while official Soviet reaction is being worked out. - Reuter.

RESTATES POSITION

New York, Dec. 10. Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate, in his first reference to the atomic energy issue since hearing President Eisenhower's speech, stressed last night that the Soviet call for prohibition of the atomic bomb.

In a speech just before the Assembly adjourned, Mr. Vyshinsky referred to the Soviet "peace package" proposal, which included the Soviet call for prohibition of atomic weapons and a simultaneous institution of "strict" international control.

Referring to the rejection of the Soviet resolution, the Soviet delegate said: "It appears to us that without the adoption of measures for the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, no strengthening of peace is possible."

"It must be clear as well that without strict international control over the observance of this prohibition, the necessary assurance cannot be obtained that atomic energy will be used for peaceful purposes only."

One cannot even think of a reduction of the destructive potential of world stocks of atomic energy, which could guarantee a new approach to the question of using atomic and hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction for such purposes."

A reporter asked Mr. Vyshinsky afterwards whether he was referring to President Eisenhower's statement.

The Soviet leader said he was not, and that he was merely restating the Soviet position. - Reuter.

## 60 Injured In Train Collision

Berlin, Dec. 9. Sixty people were injured when one train crashed at full speed into the rear of a stationary train in dense fog today, according to police reports. Fire engines and ambulances had difficulty getting to the scene because of the fog, which also hampered rescue work. Railway traffic was resumed after about two hours. - Reuter.

## Admiral Answers Serious Charges

Paris, Dec. 9. Vice-Admiral Marie Regis Daniel Beranger, who commanded the French naval forces in Indo-China from 1940 to 1944, appeared before a naval court here today charged with "acts of such a nature as to harm national defence."

One of the charges in the indictment was "offering to lead the Japanese technicians to get the oil wells in Borneo working again."

The indictment charged him with: (1) Having unlawfully ordered the arrest of a merchant navy officer who handed over to free French representatives a diplomatic bag sent by his ship to Singapore. The officer was arrested on his return to Saigon and sentenced to five years' hard labour.

(2) Drawing up a plan to re-occupy the French island of New Caledonia in the Pacific, then occupied by the British.

(3) Offering to loan the Japanese technicians to get the oil wells in Borneo working again.

Admiral Beranger told the court, consisting of six vice-admirals with a judge, of the Paris Appeal Court, President, that he went on serving the Vichy Government after having a notice posted up in his ships saying the 1940 armistice was "shameful" and that France ought to fight on by the side of her Allies.

There was only one government minister of Vichy, he said. At least it was the only government recognised by the Japanese and by the Indo-Chinese people who remained faithful to France.

"The Indo-Chinese had adopted Petain and the Marshal's photograph was placed in a good position on the altar of their ancestors in their houses."

"We were convinced that Marshal Petain was in complete agreement with General de Gaulle."

"We were not at war with the Japanese at least until their seizure of Indo-China on March 9, 1945."

Admiral Beranger said he placed himself at the disposal of General Mordant, who became chief of the French resistance to the Japanese in Indo-China in 1941.

"I sent more than 100 telegrams indicating the position of Japanese ships in Indo-China waters which enabled the Americans to sink about 150, I supplied navy automatic rifles to the resistance."

The trial will continue tomorrow. - Reuter.

## London's Civil Defences Tested

London, Dec. 9. London civil defence forces today held an amphibious exercise on an island in the river Thames as part of a mock atom bomb attack.

Sir John Huxford, Director General of Civil Defence Training, said afterwards: "I think it has gone extremely well. We have learned a lot from the exercise." - Reuter.

## French Troops Advance In Indo-China



## Anglo-French Relations Said Unaffected By Churchill's Remarks

Paris, Dec. 9. The French Foreign Office tonight emphatically denied reports that Anglo-French relations had suffered from certain remarks Sir Winston Churchill is said to have made about French policy during the Bermuda talks.

But it seems certain that the French Prime Minister, M. Joseph Laniel, and his Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, were seriously put out by some of the British Prime Minister's comments on French policy.

Sir Winston Churchill was reported here tonight to have told the French statesmen they "simply must" join the European Army.

He was also reported to have asked them why they did not extend military service from 18 months to two years, and why they did not send conscript soldiers to Indo-China.

These suggestions were all the more resented by the two Frenchmen, it was reported, because they were purely academic and there was no conceivable possibility of France altering her policy on these points at the suggestion of a foreign power.

MARKED DIFFERENCE

While French diplomatic officials were trying to smooth away these latest sources of Anglo-French friction, the difference in the tone of M. Bidault's farewell message to President Eisenhower and of his farewell message to Sir Winston Churchill was so marked as to confirm French observers in the belief that incidents had occurred during the Bermuda talks which caused lively resentment here.

The senior spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay just back from Bermuda said tonight: "In an exchange of views on the international plane, views are sometimes expressed with which everybody cannot be in agreement. But they are always expressed on a friendly basis."

Anglo-French relations have not in the least been impaired by anything that was said at Bermuda and they remain excellent."

Emergency Aid For Kenya

London, Dec. 9. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today that 2,823 Africans had been killed in British Army operations against Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya between January 1 and November 28.

He also announced that Britain would make £20 million sterling available to Kenya as emergency assistance to fight the Mau Mau, and a grant of £5 million sterling for African agriculture.

Of the £20 million sterling, £4 million sterling would be a grant and £16 million sterling an interest-free loan. - Reuter.

Helicopters and pursuit planes flying over Dien Bien Phu after it had been captured recently by French paratroopers during the Indo-China War. - London Express.

## Father Slays 3 Children

East Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 9. A young father, recently discharged from a veterans' hospital, tonight bludgeoned and stabbed three of his children to death, critically injured two others, and then sang hymns in front of his home until the police arrived.

The Jefferson County sheriff, Clarence Ebbert, said Frank Holt, 34, used a heavy crowbar to knock the children unconscious and then killed them unmercifully.

The pre-Christmas tragedy stunned this small Eastern Ohio community which has a population of only 315.

Officers answering an emergency call found Holt in front of his home, singing hymns. Inside, his five children, aged one to six years, were sprawled on the blood-spattered floor. - United Press.

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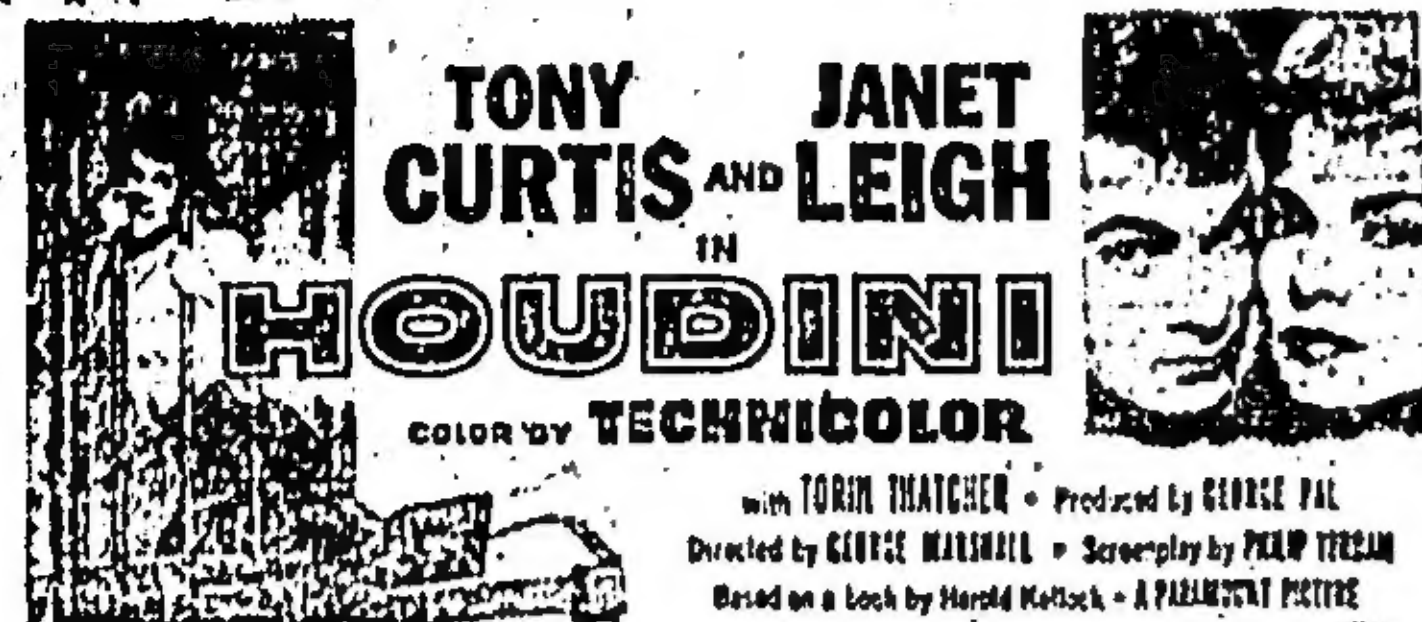
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# BERLIN PREPARING

## Meeting Of The Big Four Foreign Ministers

Berlin, Dec. 9.

Officials are working feverishly today to prepare for the fateful meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in a musty and nearly-deserted stone building in the middle of Berlin.

While Government officials on both sides of the Iron Curtain laid ponderous plans and policies for the projected January 4 meeting in this Red-ringed city, furniture movers and broom bearers met a more immediate problem.

The Soviets have not yet accepted the Western bid for the Foreign Ministers' meeting here on January 4. But a group of Allied officials yesterday visited the large granite-faced Control Council Building in Berlin's United States sector, chosen by the West as the site for the first four-Power Foreign Ministers' conference in nearly five years, and issued mopping up orders.

The 500-room Allied Control Council Building, originally housing the highest Prussian Court of Appeals, has been used since Soviet Marshal Vassili Sokolovsky walked out of the supreme Four-Power institution in 1948.

Since then only a few rooms have been occupied by the remaining official agencies—the Air Safety Centre and the Combined Travel Board. They have to move out in January to make room for the Foreign Ministers and their delegations.

12 BOOKLETS

Meanwhile, the Berlin City Administration started working on the publication of a series of 12 booklets on Berlin's political, economic and cultural situation since 1945 to be presented to the delegations of the four Powers.

The booklets are to be in German, English, French and Russian and a Press Office spokesman said that difficulties in obtaining Cyrillic-letter typewriters and finding Russian interpreters has been overcome.

He added that work on the booklets would continue through the Christmas holidays, if necessary.

Other plans involve a large diplomatic reception to be given by the City Administration to the diplomatic representatives of the four Powers.

"For the first time since the lifting of the Soviet blockade in 1949 the Soviet flag with hammer and sickle would have to be hoisted on West Berlin's Schoenbrunn Palace for the reception," one official said.

LEAVE CANCELLED

In Bonn, it was learned that the British, French and American High Commissioners and the West German and West Berlin Governments had cancelled all leave for their diplomatic staffs.

The West German Government yesterday formed a ministerial committee to prepare for the conference, and a West German Office to maintain liaison with the Western Powers during the meeting will be established in Berlin.

The American High Commission, official sources said, had already formed three committees—one for the psychological campaign to be conducted in Germany before and during the conference, a second to prepare detailed studies of specific questions to be discussed by the Big Four, and a third to handle technical details of organization.

Work will begin this week. In addition, an American committee composed of experts on Germany will begin meeting in Paris next week.

RESOLUTION

Meanwhile, the West German Parliamentary parties worked on a resolution which both Government and Opposition Deputies probably will support, and which will be put to the vote at tomorrow's session, the last one before the Big Four conference is held.

This resolution will reiterate the West German view that the first step to bring reunification must be free elections "in all zones, then negotiate a peace treaty with the Allies."

The resolution will also state the West Germans' view that the future all-German Government must have complete freedom in international affairs, that is, the Big Four must not agree before reunification of the nation to restrict Germany's sovereignty in any way by forbidding it to join one or another alliance.—United Press.

THREATENED EFFECT

It referred to a "threatened effect" of an investigation by the United States Tariff Commission on demands by American wool producers for increased protection against wool imports.

A decision by the Tariff Commission and the White House is pending following the investigation.

The report said further restrictions on wool import, such as the imposition of fees or quotas, would have a serious effect on Australia's economy.

Australia was "far from self sufficient" and depended largely on her earnings from wool to pay for imports of essential raw materials and manufactured items, it said.

International trade was essential to Australia's plans for development and defence.

If tariffs were raised the additional cost would reduce United States buyers' capacity to buy wool from overseas and any withdrawal by American buyers would lower prices on the open auction market.—Reuter.

GESTAPO MEMBER SENTENCED

Paris, Dec. 9.

Wilhelm Korf, who directed the activities of the German Gestapo in Melun near Paris during the Nazi occupation was sentenced to death today by a Paris military court.

He was held responsible for the torture and execution of many French patriots.

Another Gestapo chief, Colonel von Karminski, was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment at hard labour.

He had escaped while out on bail awaiting trial.—France Press.

## Racial Segregation Test Cases In United States

Washington, Dec. 9.

The Supreme Court took under advisement today five test cases challenging the constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools.

The court had heard 11 hours of heated arguments in one of the most bitterly contested issues in its history.

The decision of the nine Justices, carrying far-reaching social and political implications, particularly in the South, is not expected for weeks and perhaps months.

The hearing was concluded at 2.42 p.m.

The Court's decision when it comes will affect not only South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, and the district of Columbia, where "separate but equal" school systems for whites and Negroes are under attack, but 17 other States where segregation is practiced or permitted.

During the three days of oral arguments, before overflow

crowds in the marble Court chamber, attorneys for Negro families insisted that the "equal rights" guaranteed them under the 14th Amendment forbids States to segregate Negro and white children in public schools.

ADMINISTRATION

Attorney for the States countered just as vehemently that there was no such intent by framers of the Amendment. They argued that administration of public schools rests with the States and not with Federal courts.

The historic debate pitted one of the nation's most distinguished white attorneys, 80-year-old John W. Davis, against its best known Negro lawyer, Thurgood Marshall.

Davis, eloquent, white-haired constitutional lawyer who once was the Democratic Party's candidate for President, won a Supreme Court ruling last year that former President Truman's seizure of the steel industry was unconstitutional.

STATE AFFAIR

Marshall, 45, is attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People. He has played a major role for years in behalf of Negroes before the Supreme Court.

In the last of the five cases Attorney-General H. Albert Young of Delaware told the Court that it should leave racial segregation in schools where Congress originally left it in the State legislatures.

Mr. Young said that the Delaware case was different from the others because under a State Court decree some Negro children were now attending white schools.

The State Court ordered the Negro children admitted because their school was inferior to white schools.

Mr. Young contends that the State, which was appealing the Lower Court ruling, should have been given time to equalize the facilities.—United Press.

Because of her more efficient industrial plants, trade taking the place of aid might well benefit Germany more than America's World War Two allies, it stated.

"However, both Germany and Japan must expand their exports outside the Iron Curtain or they will be forced to do so, in order that certain to support normal employment and feed their peoples," it said.—Reuter.

US ELECTRICAL MACHINERY IMPORTS

New York, Dec. 9.

The United States imported 12 times more electrical machinery and equipment in 1952 than it did in an average prewar year, according to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

American exports of the same products were only six times greater, the association said here today.

The figures were given in a 240-page report prepared for the association by a business research organization.

The report said foreign competition was becoming keener.

Eighty per cent of quotations on public bids for electrical equipment in Latin America and Asia in the past 18 months were lower than United States bids by an average of 20 per cent.

Post-war European exchange controls and various other restraints in Germany and Japan, as compared with non-dollar areas, the report said.

Replacement of bombed out and dismantled machinery and equipment in Germany and Japan has given these countries more technologically efficient industrial plants than they had before the war.

Because of her more efficient industrial plants, trade taking the place of aid might well benefit Germany more than America's World War Two allies, it stated.

"However, both Germany and Japan must expand their exports outside the Iron Curtain or they will be forced to do so, in order that certain to support normal employment and feed their peoples," it said.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

If she didn't like trouble, why did she go to his place?

WARNER BROS. MICHAEL CURTIZ

BAXTER CONTE SOTHERN

THE BLUE GARDENIA

—NAT KING COLE—

POP

GOOD MORNING

ERNEST RECOVERED FROM THE FLU

YES SIR —

AM GLAD TO BE BACK AT WORK

BUT I'M STILL VERY SHAKY!

SHARP PRACTICE

SHARP PRACTICE

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## WAR CRIMINAL RELEASED

Heidelberg, Dec. 9.

A 39-year-old former German Major, convicted for his part in an alleged massacre of American prisoners of war near Malmédy, Belgium, was released from the American-run war criminals prison at Landsberg, Bavaria, today, the United States Army announced.

The ex-major, Gustav Krille, was the second of three Landsberg prisoners to be released under a Christmas pardon granted by the United States Army. His 12-year sentence would have expired next month.—Reuter.

TO-DAY

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**QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA**

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He had escaped while out on bail awaiting trial.—France Press.

**QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA**

2.30, 5



# PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

## EDC Ratification Will Have Effect On The Elections

Paris, Dec. 9.

The hotly debated question of France's ratification of the European Defence Community is having its repercussions on the election of the President of the Republic due to begin on December 17.

Under the Constitution, the President, who holds office for seven years, is elected by the members of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic (the equivalent of a Senate).

The present President, M. Vincent Auriol, ends his 7-year term on January 16, 1954, and although he could be elected for one further term, he has indicated his desire to retire now from public life.

Chief among the probable candidates are:

M. Henri Queuille, 60-year-old Radical statesman;

M. Joseph Laniel, the present Prime Minister, who is also 60 years old and who is a Moderate Conservative (Independent);

M. Louis Jacquinot, 55-year-old Moderate Conservative;

M. Jacques Fauriol, former speaker of the Constitutive Assembly of the French Union and a Moderate Conservative;

M. Andre Cornu, 61-year-old Radical Secretary of State, for Fine Arts; and M. Georges Bidault, 54-year-old Foreign Minister who represents the Popular Republican (Catholic) party.

None of the French political commentators or politicians is willing to make any forecast as to the candidate who has the best chance of being elected.

**FINAL CHOICE**

The final choice will, however, probably lie between a Radical and a Moderate Conservative. It that case, M. Queuille, M. Laniel or the less well-known but wealthy M. Fauriol have the best chance of success.

The Communists have announced that they will vote for any candidate who opposes ratification of the European Defence Community.

Out of the 947 votes represented by the Lower and Upper Houses of the French Parliament, the Communists have 116 votes. The election must be by an absolute majority, so that a successful candidate must obtain at least 474 votes.

The recent debates in the Assembly and the Council of the Republic revealed a fifty-fifty split on the European Defence Community in the Lower House and a big vote against it in the Upper House.

An anti-European Defence Community candidate should, therefore, have best chance.

**HOSTILITY**

M. Laniel has on the whole managed to keep free from committing himself too much to the European Defence Community. M. Jacquinot is hostile to it in its present form.

M. Queuille has remained strictly neutral.

The election takes place by secret ballot, so that it will never be known in detail how each Deputy or Senator voted, and party discipline cannot be enforced.

The first ballot begins at 1 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) on December 17, and the second at 8 p.m. GMT.

Each ballot takes four hours to count.

If further ballots are required to reach an absolute majority for one candidate, these will take place at the rate of three a day on December 18 and again on December 19, if necessary.

The party distribution of votes in the combined Houses is: Communists, 116; Socialists, 161; Radicals and near Radicals, 171; Popular Republicans, 109; Moderate Conservatives (Independents), 181; Gaullists, 118; Dissident Gaullists, 40; Others (Moderates) 51. Total, 947.

**WIELDS INFLUENCE**

The President is the Constitutional head of the State and has no personal power. But, in fact, he wields considerable influence, thanks largely to the skillful and statesmanlike manner in which President Vincent Auriol has inaugurated this office as first President of the Fourth Republic.

The President presides over all important meetings of the Cabinet, called meetings of the Council of Ministers. When the Government meets without the President, it is called a Cabinet meeting, but major decisions cannot then be taken.

It is also the President who chooses the candidate for Prime Minister when a new Government is formed. This is an all-important function, since nothing can force a President to call upon a political leader to whom he has an objection. Thus, M. Vincent Auriol is reported to have been determined to avoid calling upon General de Gaulle at any time.

**NO SECOND TIME**

M. Auriol has told a Council of Ministers solemnly that he would not present himself for a second term of office, although political forecasts here are still allowing for a last-minute change of mind, especially if there should be difficulty in getting the necessary majority for any other candidate.

M. Auriol is not sympathetic to the European Defence Community, which he is credited with regarding as unconstitutional, as far as France is concerned.

In 1946, he was elected on the first ballot by Popular Republican, Socialist and Communist votes. All these three parties at that time were represented in what was known as a tripartite Government.

As a completely dark horse, men as he was made of a prominent Radical politician, M. Jean Medecin, Mayor of Nice.—China Mail Special.

## American Acting C.J. In Germany

Frankfurt, Dec. 9.

The United States High Commissioner, James B. Conant, today swore in a new acting American Chief Justice in Germany to replace "sit-down" Judge William Clark.

Mr. Carl W. Fulghum, a native of Colorado, was appointed "Acting Chief Justice" after Clark died a State Department order suspending him today for "insubordination" and ordered him back to the United States.

He began his sit-down strike in his post after the Department recently declared him "surplus" and ordered him to return to Washington.

Mr. Fulghum has been on the U.S. Appeals Court in Germany since it was set up in 1949. Before the war he served for eight years as county judge in Colorado and three years as a District Attorney.

He was sworn into office at Bonn while Clark remained on the job in Frankfurt in defiance of orders.—United Press.

**FRENCH BUDGET**

Paris, Dec. 9.

The Finance Committee of the National Assembly today passed with only minor changes the national budget for 1954 by 28 votes to 16.

The National Assembly will now have to vote on the budget in a full session. Its total overall size is about 2,800,000 million francs.—France Press.

## Circus Comes To Town



"Bebe" the Lion, jumps over "Sulaman" the Lion and "Khan" the Tiger. They are members of Alexander Kerr's troupe of Lions and Tigers and are preparing for the opening at Olympia, London, of the Bertram Mills Circus—one of the most popular of the Christmas entertainments.—Express Photo.

## IKUO OYAMA'S SOVIET TRIP "REGRETTABLE"

Tokyo, Dec. 9.

A Foreign Office spokesman today described Upper House member Ikuo Oyama's trip to Moscow and the Soviet release of Japanese prisoners of war as "coincidental."

He said that the Japanese Government felt that Oyama's unauthorized journey behind the Iron Curtain was "regrettable" and refused to credit Oyama, who spent the war years in America as a political refugee, with having anything to do with Russian decision to release almost 2,000 Japanese war criminals.—United Press.

## Malta Under Home Office Criticised

London, Dec. 9.

Lord Omore today criticised the Government's offer to place Malta under the Home Office instead of the Colonial Office.

Lord Omore told the House of Lords: "May I suggest that instead of this highly anomalous suggestion of handing over the affairs of Malta to the Home Office, thus placing her in the same position as the Isle of Man, the Government would consider a comprehensive plan which would meet the position."

"I think that the best plan for Malta and the other territories would be the setting up of a Council of Empire."

Lord Omore—who, as David Ross Williams, was once Colonial Under-Secretary—said the problem in Malta would affect about 30 to 40 other territories who would "either in the immediate future or at some future time" have some responsibility in the handling of their affairs.

Lord Minister, Colonial Under-Secretary, said the Government's offer to Malta could not be regarded as a precedent for other territories similarly placed which were at present under Colonial Office jurisdiction.

Lord Omore has for long championed the idea of an Empire Council of Ministers. His plan is that representatives of the British Parliament and various colonial territories should meet at least once a year to discuss questions of interest to them.—Reuter.

**Japan Voted Into Int'l Court**

United Nations, Dec. 9.

The General Assembly of the United Nations tonight voted that Japan may become a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

The Assembly passed the resolution by 51 votes with 5 abstentions (the Soviet bloc). It determines the conditions under which Japan and San Marino may become a party to the court statute.

As a result of the passing of the motion, Japan will become a member of the court after depositing with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument accepting the provisions of the statute of the International Court of Justice, the acceptance of the obligations of the nation and undertaking to contribute towards the expenses of the court.—France Press.

**AMERICAN RUBBER STOCKPILE POLICY WILL AID MARKETS**

(By Stewart Hensley)

Washington, Dec. 9.

The United States government today took a step designed to help Far Eastern rubber producers who have complained that the stockpile rotation policy of the American government has had a "depressing" effect on the price of natural rubber—particularly the lower grades.

The General Services Administration, with the concurrence of the Office of Defence Mobilisation and the State Department, announced that rotation sales of natural rubber from the stockpile to American consumers would be cut in half—from 10,000 to 5,000 tons per month—as soon as possible.

Because of forward commitments, it is expected that no actual effect will be felt until April of next year.

The cut in government sales to American manufacturers will mean that United States consumers will have to go into the Eastern natural market to purchase more of the low-grade rubbers which they have been using in substantially increasing amounts in recent years.

The American government, while selling low-grade rubber from its stockpiles because of the increasing demand for this by United States manufacturers, has been replacing the rotated rubber by demanding in return only high grade.

This is known as "upgrading" the stockpile to lessen deterioration. However, it has had the effect of depressing the market for lower grade rubbers.

**OVERALL ROTATION**

Today's decision was, according to a GSA announcement, "one of the steps in a complete study of the overall rotation programme and of the grades and types of rubbers which should be maintained in the stockpile."

The decision followed a conference last week of government officials with members of the rubber industry Advisory Committee, which is composed of representatives of the private rubber industry in this country.

Under the new decision, another breaking measure is to be applied to rotation by limiting "forward" sales to those to be delivered in the month immediately following the one in which the sale is made.

**FORWARD CONTRACTS**

However, the government has enough "forward" contracts on hand to keep the sale of stockpile rubber at close to the present 10,000-ton-per-month figure through next March.

Thus it will be April before the market effect can be felt, although futures should respond immediately.

The government's decision apparently involved acceptance of one of the major proposals put forward last week by the consumers—that was that the stockpile, instead of being up-

THE POSTAL



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Mr. William H. Wright (second from right), the film producer of "The Naked Spire" and "The Crown", visited the Colony last week with his wife (second from left) and Mr. Albert Belch, the movie writer. On the recommendation of Mr. Cary Grant, they ordered several suits for themselves from Tailor Cheung promptly on their arrival. Photographed above with Mr. & Mrs. Cheung Wood-hol.

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## Manpower Cuts In US Services

Washington, Dec. 9.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Charles Wilson, has overridden service protests and ordered the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to make manpower cuts of about 10 per cent in the fiscal year 1955. It was learned today.

The Services, the Army foremost among them, had argued against the reductions, but Mr. Wilson was said to have stood firm.

His decision will mean a saving of \$1,000,000,000 or more in military pay for the 12-month fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Inform-d sources said that many millions more in emergency costs—such as for supplies, etc.—will be saved by the action.—United Press.

## HITLER FILM BAN TO BE REVIEWED

Bonn, Dec. 9.

The Interior Ministers of the nine West German states decided here today to review their ban on the documentary film on Hitler's life, "Till Five Minutes Past Twelve," because the ban was without legal justification.

Included in the film are extracts from Japanese newsreels. The Interior Ministers banned the film on November 20 at the request of the Federal Interior Ministry because it was alleged it might help to revive Nazi ideology. But the ban met with countrywide criticism and the states of Hamburg and Bremen withdrew a few days later.

The Ministers at their meeting today were shown the film. The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, attended part of their meeting.

They adopted a resolution saying the showing of the film in Hamburg and Bremen had not led to feared disturbances.

The resolution said the film could not be banned on the mere assumption that it might harm Germany's reputation abroad.

The remaining seven states are now expected to lift the ban.

The film is composed of German, French and Japanese newsreels and private films of and by Eva Braun, Hitler's mistress.

It shows the rise of the "Fuehrer", the collapse of Germany and several scenes showing the private life of Hitler and Eva Braun at his Bavarian mountain home at Berchtesgaden.—China Mail Special.

Rome, Dec. 9.

Japan and Thailand were elected today as members of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Switzerland, Lebanon, Iraq and Argentina, were also elected to the FAO which will now include 24 member countries.—France Press.

**A British Crossword Puzzle**



**ACROSS:**  
3 Adversary (8).  
8 Wander (4).  
9 Start (6).  
11 Lady of title (8).  
13 Check (4).  
15 Exhausts (8).  
16 Servant (8).  
18 Rodents (4).  
21 Star (8).  
25 Afternoon performances (8).  
26 Middy (4).  
27 Permitting (8).

**DOWN:**  
1 Shellfish (4).  
2 Couple (4).  
4 Long for (4).  
5 Grain (4).  
6 Precise (5).  
7 Unit of heat (5).  
9 Internal (5).  
10 Alt (5).  
12 Stadium (5).  
14 Jug (5).  
16 Concise (8).  
17 Rescues (5).  
18 Danco (6).  
20 Sum (5).  
21 Afresh (4).  
22 Scold (4).  
23 Object of worship (4).  
24 Benevolent (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:** Across: 1 Morass, 4 Cream, 7 Advocate, 8 Colts, 9 Silent, 11 Easyway, 13 Sincere, 15 Cradle, 16 Usher, 19 Arranged, 20 Dunes, 21 Duller, Down: 1 Moans, 2 Alone, 3 Sanitor, 4 Checks, 5 Employed, 6 Mixed, 10 Luncheon, 12 Secured, 13 Stupid, 14 Enrage, 16 Annual, 17 Elder.



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# SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

"TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY" CHAPTER 23

## THE VOTE AND THE VETO

ON Dec. 5, 1944, the President had made new suggestions to Stalin and myself. They were as follows: Each member of the Council should have one vote. Before any decision could be carried out, seven members must vote in favour of it. This would suffice for details of procedure.

All larger matters, such as admitting or expelling States from the organisation, suppressing and settling disputes, regulating armaments and providing armed forces, would need the concurring votes of all the permanent members.

In other words, unless the "Big Four" were unanimous, the Security Council was virtually powerless. If the United States, the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, or China disagreed, then it could refuse its assent and stop the Council doing anything. Here was the veto.

Mr. Roosevelt's proposals had contained one other refinement. The dispute might be settled by peaceful methods. If so, this also would need seven votes, and the permanent members—that is to say, the "Big Four"—would all have to agree. But if any member of the Council (including the "Big Four") were involved in the dispute, it could discuss the decision but could not vote on it. Such was the plan which Mr. Stettinius unfolded at this second meeting on Feb. 6.

STALIN said that he would study the proposal and see if he could understand it, but at present it was not altogether clear. He said he feared that, though the three great Powers were allies today, and would none of them commit any act of aggression, in 10 years or less the three leaders would disappear and a new generation would come into power which had not experienced the war and would forget what we had gone through.

All of us (he declared) want to secure peace for at least 50 years. The greatest danger is conflict among ourselves, because if we remain united, the German menace is not very important. Therefore, must now think how to secure our unity in the future, and how to guarantee that the three Great Powers (and possibly China and France) will maintain a united front. Some system must be elaborated to prevent conflict between the main Great Powers.

As he understood it, the American proposal was to divide all conflicts into two categories—first, those which required sanctions, whether economic, political, or military, and secondly, those which could be settled by peaceful means.

Both kinds would be freely discussed. Sanctions could only be applied if the permanent members of the Council were unanimous, and if one of these members was itself a part to the

dispute, then it could both take part in the discussions and vote. On the other hand, if there was a dispute which could be settled peacefully, then the parties to it could not vote.

The Russians, he said, were accused of talking too much about voting. It was true they thought it was very important, because everything would be decided by vote and they would be greatly interested in the results.

Suppose, for instance, that China as a permanent member of the Security Council demanded the return of Hongkong, or that Egypt demanded the return of the Suez Canal, he assumed they would not be alone and would have friends and perhaps protectors in the Council. I said that, as I understood it, the powers of the World Organisation could not be used against Britain if she was unconvicted and refused to agree. Stalin asked if this was really so, and I assured him it was.

Mr. Eden then explained that in such a case China or Egypt could complain, but that no decision involving the use of force could be taken without the concurrence of his Majesty's Government, and Mr. Stettinius confirmed that no sanctions could be imposed unless the permanent members of the Security Council were unanimous. Steps for a peaceful settlement—for instance, by arbitration—might be recommended.

STALIN said he feared that disputes about Hongkong or Suez might break the unity of the three Great Powers. I replied that I appreciated the danger, but the World Organisation in no way destroyed normal diplomatic intercourse between States, great or small. The World Organisation was separate and apart, and its members would continue to discuss their affairs among themselves. It would be foolish to suppose that the World Organisation if they might break up the unity of the Great Powers.

"My colleagues in Moscow," said Stalin, "cannot forget what happened in December, 1939, during the Russo-Finnish War, when the British and the French used the League of Nations against us and expelled the Soviet Union from the League, and when they later mobilised against us and talked of a crusade against Russia. Cannot we have some guarantee

The Prime Minister opened the second session of the Yalta Conference, on Feb. 6, 1945, by stressing the necessity of French help in occupying Eastern Germany as Mr. Roosevelt had said that American occupation would be limited to two years. The President thought that the United States might take a larger part in organising peace if the World Organisation (the future U.N.) came into being. At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference the previous October there had been no agreement on voting in the Security Council.

that this sort of thing will not happen again?"

Mr. Eden pointed out that the American proposal would make it impossible. "Can we create even more obstacles?" asked Stalin. I said that special provision had been made about the unanimity of the Great Powers. "We have heard of it today for the first time," he replied.

I ADMITTED there was a risk of an agitation working up against one of the Great Powers—say, the British—and I could only say that normal diplomacy would be playing its part at the same time. I should not expect the President to start or to back an attack on Great Britain, and I felt certain that everything would be done to stop it.

I felt equally certain that Marshal Stalin would not make an attack—verbally, of course—on the British Empire without talking to us first and trying to find some way of coming to a friendly arrangement. "I agree," he answered.

Mr. Roosevelt said that of course there would be differences between the Great Powers in future. Everybody would know about them, and they would be discussed in the Assembly. It would not promote disunity to permit their groups in the Council as well. On the contrary it would show the confidence which we all had in each other and in our ability to solve such problems.

When we met again on the following afternoon Molotov accepted the new scheme. There was only one thing to be settled.

Should the Soviet Republics be members of the World Organisation with votes in the Assembly? This had been discussed at Dumbarton Oaks, but now he was going to ask for something different.

The Soviet delegation would be content if three, or at any rate two, of their republics became original members, namely, the Ukraine, White Russia, and Lithuania. All were important, all had made great sacrifices in the war; they were the first to be invaded and had suffered greatly.

"We fully agree," he ended, "with the President's proposal about voting, and we ask that three, or at any rate two, of our republics should be founder members of the World Organisation." This was a great relief to us all, and Mr. Roosevelt was quick to congratulate Molotov.

THE next thing, said the President, was to invite the nations to come together. When should this be and whom should we ask? The U.S.S.R. had great masses of people organised in separate republics; the British Empire had large independent groups living a long way from each other; the United States was a single unit, with a single Foreign Minister and no colonies.

Then there were other countries, like Brazil, which had less territory than Russia but more than the United States, and at the other end of the scale a number of very small States. Could we stick to one vote for each nation, or should the larger nations have more

than one vote in the World Assembly? He suggested transferring all this to the three Foreign Ministers.

I also thanked Stalin for his great step in accepting the President's plan for voting, and said that the agreement which we had reached would give relief and satisfaction to people all over the world. Molotov's suggestion was also a great advance. President Roosevelt was quite right in saying that the position of the United States differed from that of the British Empire in this matter of voting.

We had four self-governing Dominions, who during the last 25 years had played a notable part in the international organisation of peace which had broken down in 1939. All four had worked for peace and democratic progress.

When the United Kingdom had declared war against Germany in 1939 all of them had sprung to arms, although they knew how weak we were. We had had no means of compelling them to do this. They had done it freely, of their own accord, on a matter about which it had only been possible to consult them very partially, and we could never agree to any system which excluded them from the position they had held and justified for a quarter of a century.

FOR these reasons I could not but hear the proposals of the Soviet Government with a feeling of profound sympathy. My heart went out to mighty Russia, bleeding from her wounds, but beating down the tyrants in her path.

I recognised that a nation of 180 million might well look with a questioning eye at the constitutional arrangements of the British Commonwealth, which resulted in our having more than one voice in the Assembly, and I was glad therefore that President Roosevelt had given an answer which could, in no way be regarded as a refusal of Mr. Molotov's request.

I pointed out, however, that I must not exceed my personal authority. I should like time to discuss Mr. Molotov's proposal with Mr. Eden, and perhaps send a telegram to the Cabinet, and I asked to be excused from giving a final answer that day. We thereupon agreed to refer the whole matter to our Foreign Ministers.

WHEN we met again on the afternoon of Feb. 8 we agreed to admit two of the Soviet Republics to the United Nations and to hold the first conference of the World Organisation on Wednesday, April 25.

That night we all dined together with Stalin at the Yuzupov Palace. The speeches were recorded, and may be printed here. Among other things, I said:

It is no exaggeration or compliment of a kind when I say that we regard Marshal Stalin's life as most precious to all of us. There have been many conquerors in history, but few of them have been statesmen, and most of them threw away the fruits of victory in the troubles which followed their wars.

I earnestly hope that the Marshal may be spared to the people of the Soviet Union and to help us all to move forward to a less unhappy time than that through which we have recently come. I walk through this world with greater courage and hope when I find myself in a relation of friendship and intimacy with the great man, whose fame has gone out not only over all Russia, but the world.

STALIN replied in flattering terms. He said:

I propose a toast for the leader of the British Empire, the most courageous of all Prime Ministers in the world, embodying political experience with military leadership, who when all Europe was ready to fall flat before Hitler said that Britain would stand and fight alone against Germany even without any allies. Even if the existing and possible allies deserted her he said she would continue to fight.

To the health of the man who is born once in a hundred years, and who bravely held up the banner of Great Britain. I have said what I feel, what I have at heart, and of what I am conscious. I must say that never in my

this war have I felt the responsibility weigh so heavily on me, even in the darkest hours, as now during this Conference. But now, for the reasons which the Marshal has given us, we are on the crest of the hill and there is before us the prospect of open country.

Do not let us underestimate the difficulties. Nations, comrades in arms, have in the past drifted apart within five or ten years of war. Thus tolling millions have followed a vicious circle, falling into the pit, and then by their sacrifices raising themselves up again. We now have a chance of avoiding the errors of previous generations and of making a sure peace.

My hope is in the illustrious President of the United States and in Marshal Stalin, in whom we shall find the champions of peace who after smiling the foe will lead us to carry on the task against poverty, confusion, chaos, and oppression. That is my hope, and, speaking for England, we shall not be behindhand in our efforts.

I propose the toast to the broad sunlight of victorious peace.

STALIN answered, I had never suspected that he could be so expansive.

I am talking as an old man; that is why I am talking so much. But I want to drink to our alliance, that it should not lose its character of intimacy, of its free expression of views. In the history of diplomacy I know of no such close alliance of the Great Powers as this, when allies had the opportunity of so frankly expressing their views. I know that some circles will regard this remark as naive.

In an alliance the allies should not deceive each other. Experienced diplomats may say, "Why should I not deceive my ally?" But I as a naive man think it best not to deceive my ally, even if he is a fool. Possibly our alliance is so firm just because we do not deceive each other. It is because it is not so easy to deceive each other.

I propose a toast to the firmness of our Three-Power Alliance. May it be strong and stable; may we be as frank as possible.

He had no illusions about the difficulties which lay before us. A change has taken place in European history, a radical change, during these days. It is good to have an alliance of the principal Powers during a war. It would not be possible to win the war without the alliance. But an alliance against the common enemy is something clear and understandable. Far more complicated is an alliance after the war for securing lasting peace and the fruits of victory.

I propose a toast for the successful conclusion of Dumbarton Oaks, and that our alliance, born under the stress of battle, be made solid and extended after the war, that our countries should not become engrossed only in their own affairs, but should remember the spirit from their own problems, there is the common cause, and that they should defend the cause of unity with as much enthusiasm in peace as during the war. Even Molotov was in genial mood.

AS we sat at the dinner table in this cordial atmosphere Stalin began talking with me about the past. Some of his remarks remain on record. "The Finnish war," he said, "began in the following way. The Finnish frontier was some 20 kilometres from Leningrad (the often called 'Petersburg'). The Russians asked the Finns to move it back 30 kilometres, in exchange for territorial concessions in the north. The Finns refused."

"Then some Russian frontier guards were shot at by the Finns and killed. The frontier guards detachment complained to Red Army troops, who opened fire on the Finns. Moscow was asked for instructions. These contained the order to return the fire. One thing led to another and the war was on. The Russians did not want a war against Finland."

"If the British and French had sent a mission to Moscow in 1939 containing men who really wanted an agreement with Russia the Soviet Government would have signed the pact with Ribbentrop."

"Ribbentrop told the Russians in 1939 that the British and Americans were only merchants and would never fight. 'If we, the three Great Powers, now hold together, no other Power can do anything to us.'"

(Continued Tomorrow)

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## THE COST OF LIVING GOES UP AND UP

NEW YORK, Tuesday. LIFE without newspapers, for a newspaperman, is not worth living.

There is a danger that the photo-engravers' union, may spread and end all publishing in New York City.

If that happens, as it did in Pittsburgh some time ago, New York will be a ghost town.

New Yorkers haven't shown the anger they displayed over the milk strike or the dock strike, but people find radio bulletins and television newscasts poor substitutes for their

usual up-to-the-minute voluminous daily papers. My neighbours asked me: "Is a strike wave going to sweep the United States?" Recently the unions have become more and more restive, and organised labour is openly hostile to the Eisenhower Administration, while the cost of living, despite all the campaign promises, goes up and up.

Some big firms talk wearily about "girding for seven lean years."

### Dressed up

THE huge mail-order house Sears Roebuck reports its sales for the past month 7.3 percent below the comparable period last year. Montgomery Ward's sales are down 15.5 percent, and in New York generally business has slumped about four percent.

To beat the slump, the merchants are bringing Christmas forward. When I got back from Bermuda I was surprised by the Christmas preparations in the city. I walked along Fifth Avenue looking at the shop windows, and it might have been the week before Christmas.

"Do your Christmas shopping very early," the slogans say, and the stores are dressed up with holly and tinsel and are even tentatively introducing shock-troops of Father Christmas in the lobbies.

Every conceivable form of publicity is being used to drum up sales, and there are guest appearances daily by film stars, famous authors, and assorted

celebrities in the book and fashion departments.

The Chamber of Commerce tells me that British goods are in the luxury brackets, but warns that we will have to press our sales harder and package our goods more attractively.

We have a big challenge in Western Germany. The Germans have moved upon the American market and are there to stay. New York shops are flooded with fine West German glassware.

On Park Avenue, Mercedes-Benz have opened a motor car showroom comparable to any of ours here, or even to General Motors or Chrysler.

I have been doing a little more car shopping myself (not for a Mercedes-Benz) and am depressed by the poor turn-in value of second-hand cars.

A Broadway dealer told me: "The bottom's dropped out of the second-hand market; we can hardly give them away."

It is the falling-off in business rather than the politics about which Americans are talking anxiously. Always excepting Senator McCarthy's politics.

### Bid for power

THE senator exploded, and I cashed in on the Harry Dexter White controversy, and he is now making a naked bid for power—Presidential power.

Around McCarthy today is a group of some of the most powerful people in America—all politicians, political bosses, churchmen, entertainment world famous hostesses, "cracks" in investigation.

McCarthy is their leader, and their hero, their hope, and possibly their salvation.

## DON IDDON'S DIARY

He is packed by big money, social influence, and plenty of talent. He has become an idol to many and is playing the role for all he is worth, making dramatic appearances and disarming the audience with a pistol in his pocket or briefcase.

His wife, Jeanne, ambitious, good-looking, well acquainted with the political ropes, presses him on. Mrs. McCarthy is very much a part of the McCarthy movement, his chief adviser.

### Peculiar period

RECENTLY a British woman journalist I know wanted to interview her. The interview was arranged and then cancelled. The reason: "I wouldn't like to be in view of the things British papers are saying about him."

J. Edgar Hoover, the head of the F.B.I. and the man who did his utmost to torpedo Truman's version of the Harry Dexter White case, is McCarthy's friend and admirer and announces that McCarthy is "a fighting senator, Irishman, and Marine."

They are going through a peculiar period of tension and anxiety here in the United States. On the very day the 50,000,000th telephone in the country was installed (on Mr. Eisenhower's desk) Attorney General Brownell and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover launched a campaign to make wire-tapping legal and evidence from wire-tapping admissible in the nation's law courts.











# SEDGMAN HAS LEARNED MORE ABOUT TENNIS FROM THE PROFESSIONALS

Says CHARLES STEPHEN

Frank Sedgman, golden boy of Australian lawn tennis, is the game's undisputed World Champion. He gained the distinction at Wembley last month with a straight-sets victory over the Latin-American Richard 'Pancho' Gonzales.

Whether Sedgman will be able to retain his title in the immediate future is a matter for conjecture. Gonzales was not at his best either mentally or physically during the Wembley tournament and is capable of much better tennis.

But that, for the moment, is not her here. For at Wembley we saw something different. We saw the best players compete as a result of participation in the hard school of professional tennis.

Although Sedgman won three Wimbledon titles last year—and when he was not even his nearest admirers claimed him as the greatest amateur champion ever—his critics labelled him as the worst.

Sedgman was relying almost solely on his rushing tactics. These, as it was said, would have availed him little against

strong all court champions of the past, such as Bill Tilden, Donald Budge and Bobby Riggs. At Wembley, Sedgman gave his reply. The tenacious net play was still evident. Only this time it was supplemented by ground shots, off both wings, of the highest quality. No weak links in his make-up on this occasion.

The question is, what brought out this tremendous reserve of latent talent?

And the answer, I think, is simple. It was forced out.

## NO NEED THEN

As an amateur Sedgman had no need to play all-out tennis. So complete was his mastery

over the prevailing amateurs that he needed to do nothing more than move to the net to make sure of winning.

On turning professional, however, he found the position somewhat different. Jack Kramer, with whom he played a series of games right across America, tested him to the full every time they met. And Sedgman found that his net play was not enough to bring him to victory.

He was forced to broaden his shots and although he could not do so quickly enough to beat Kramer the result was obvious to all at Wembley.

The moral of the Sedgman story should not be lost on others. When a Wimbledon Champion can improve his game, there must be considerable scope for those less successful.

And what way could be easier to improve the standard of lawn tennis than by allowing amateurs and professionals to meet in regular competition? Think how much more exciting it would make the major tournaments in the world, the Davis Cup included.

## WHY NOT?

In other sports, football, cricket and golf, for instance, those who are paid a salary for competing and those who take part for nothing more than the fun of it mix in club and international events with no apparent harm to either side. Why not in tennis?

At one time an open tournament was merely a promoter's dream. But Sedgman's victory of Gonzales has shown quite clearly that it is the best method of raising the playing standard of lawn tennis throughout the world. Perhaps soon we shall see the dream come true.

(London Express Service)

## Board Of Control Accepts Turpin's Explanation

London, Dec. 9. The British Boxing Board of Control today accepted the explanation of Randolph Turpin, British Middle-weight Champion, for his methods of training before his world title fight with Carl 'Bobo' Olson in New York in October.

Turpin spent three and a half hours before the stewards in London before it was announced that his explanation had been accepted. He had been called before them following a report by the General Secretary of the Board, Teddy Waltham, who was in the United States as the representative of the stewards.

The Board said in a statement that they considered Turpin should have employed a professional trainer as advised by them. They accepted this explanation of the complaints against him, but reiterated their advice that he should not in future train himself.

Frank Algar, who trained Turpin for the fight, was called before the stewards for a few minutes. He said afterwards that he was told he could not train Turpin without an official licence but could still be attached to the training camp.—Reuter.

## Wong Peng-soon Defeats Five H.K. Schoolboys

Wong Peng-soon of Singapore defeated five local schoolboys in a series of exhibition matches at Macpherson Playground in Kowloon yesterday afternoon.

Other Singapore and local players also gave exhibition matches.

The Singapore players will leave tomorrow.

Following are the results: Wong Peng-soon (Singapore) beat Ko Wai-bong 15-11, best Margus Lim 15-4, best Long Wai-jok 15-7, best Wong Shiu-keung 15-7, and best John Wong 15-11.

Lim Koon-yang (Singapore) lost to A. P. P. (Singapore) 15-12, and Lim Koon-yang (Singapore) drew with Chea Sui-kau and Wai Shun-wong 15-15.



## HOLLYWOOD HEADLINES

# IT'S A COSTLY BUSINESS FILMING A BATTLE FOR A CINEMASCOPE SCREEN

By JENNIFER JOHNS

Hollywood. While Cinemascope's big event—"The Robe"—is the talk of the day, it seems topical to mention one or two behind-the-scenes Cinemascope facts I've just come across.

These facts chiefly concern the next major Cinemascope production, the "Knights of the Round Table" but they go for pretty well any film with 3-D sight and sound.

"Knights of the Round Table" is being made in 3-D and normal. The big moment came recently when MGM arrived at making the right royal battle scene between the armies of King Arthur and his rival knights.

Because of the complicated system of filming, four camera crews were needed. Plus an additional handful of sound technicians. The film was being made on the outskirts of Dublin—besides the stars (Robert Taylor, Ava Gardner, Mel Ferrer and Stanley Baker), 100 trained stunt riders had to be shipped to Ireland. Normally only about 20 such riders would be needed. Cinemascope demands more to fill the giant screen.

Additional film personnel means more accountants, transport experts, caterers, etc. All together an extra 500 people had to be found hotels. Then 50 special stunt horses arrived—and a score of experts to look after them.

All these in addition to the normal kaleidoscope of make-up men, continuity girls, dressers and the rest.

The caterers finally had to provide food for 3,000 people and one day's shopping list included 1,000 pork chops, 300 pounds of potatoes, 300 loaves, 150 large tins of peas, 1,500 apples and pears, 2,000 cakes and buns and 800 gallons worth of coffee and tea. All this went on for days.

And the result of it all? A battle which will last exactly 10 minutes on the screen.

For the fourth consecutive Christmas, Walter Pidgeon will be entertaining GI's abroad. Barbara Stanwyck has just begun a new picture. Her fifth this year. Which is quite a record for a top star. She tells me she gets her energy by eating a big breakfast "with a big steak" every morning. It's an idea.

I hear that 4,000 people waited until three o'clock in the morning at Cairo airport to welcome Eleanor Parker and Robert Taylor to Egypt for the filming of "Valley of the Kings". Shirley Temple complains that because her former boss looked after her so well as a child to see that she didn't get too much as she grew up, she is now getting messes and chicken-pox from her children. "African Queen" looks like becoming a Broadway play. Katharine Hepburn will be there, but not Humphrey Bogart. Not yet anyway.

## MAKE-BELIEVE

There are two things which, to me, seem to be the essence of all the make-believe. One is the ancient fairy tale, the other is any lot in a Hollywood film studio.

It would be true to say that over half of the scenes you see on the screen—from the crocodile-infested rivers and steam jungles to the storm-tossed ocean and the shipwreck—all happened in the lamp-flooded safety of some film studio.

Last week I discovered that, not only do effects men use a colossal amount of imagination, but they also live in a world in which even the language is peculiar Hollywoodese. I met for instance a man introduced to me as Joe Geranium. I said "Hello, Joe" and discovered that this wasn't his real name at all. The men responsible for placing artificial flowers round the set are all called Joe Geranium.

Then there are Joe Blows—the men who operate the giant wind-machines which manufacture tropical hurricanes for the stars to battle against. Shout "Joe Blows" on a set and chances are you'll be drenched in artificial rain. I did and was.

I also met Sam Smog, the fog-maker, Joe Brush the painter and Joe Muir, responsible for artificial beards. When I got home it was hardly a rest-cure when my small daughter wanted to play "Happy Families".

## NOT GRUMBLING

Give a dog a good name and it sticks. It has stuck with Lassie—the latest film notable to jump into TV lights. Because of her TV fame and memories of her film successes a national magazine decided to do a feature on "A Day With Lassie At Home".

When the cameramen went along to Lassie's home they gave the star dog (and her several sons) the run of the place. Says Lassie's owner, Rudie Westphalen: "The only snag was that our house became so infested with dog hair that it took me four days and £80 to clean everything up". Mr. Westphalen adds: "However, that's not grumbling. A quarter of a million dollars'"/>

## World Pentathlon Championship

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 9. Bruno de Otéro Harmany of Brazil won the swimming contest today in the World Pentathlon Championship at Rocas, Santo Domingo, clocking 3 minutes 57.9 seconds.

Lars Hall (Sweden) was second in four minutes 4.7 secs, followed by Tasmadi (Hungary) in four minutes 14.3 secs, Johnson (United States) in four minutes 19.8 secs, Riviera (Argentina) in four minutes 24.4 secs and Szondi (Hungary) in four minutes 25.7 secs.

After four days, with the equestrian, fencing, shooting and swimming events decided, Canbor Benedek of Hungary was leading the individual

placings with 20 place points. His compatriot Szondi was lying second with 28, Peter Nilsson (Sweden) was third with 33, Johnson fourth with 35 and Lindquist (Sweden) and Velasquez (Argentina) were next with 36 each.

Hungary with 97 points were leading in the team classification, but they are not eligible for the award as one of their representatives was disqualified in the equestrian event on Sunday.

Sweden were next with 103 points, followed by Argentina and Brazil with 120 each, the United States with 152, Chile with 155 and Uruguay with 180.

Harmany's time for the 300 Metres Free Style swimming event was his best ever. Hall, winner of the Olympic Pentathlon in Helsinki last year, bettered the time of 4 minutes 5.4 secs, which he put up there.—China Mail Special.

## St. John Ambulance Orders

Order by Mr Fung Ping-fan, O.S.I., Commissioner of St John Ambulance Brigade, Hong Kong District, Order No. 50/53 dated December 10, 1953.

Ambulance Duties — Hongkong — 12.12.53-19.12.53, KCOB Amb. Div.; 20.12.53-26.12.53, SCA Amb. Div.; 27.12.53-3.1.54, SCA Amb. Div.

Ambulance Duties — Kowloon — 14.12.53-20.12.53, KCOB Amb. Div.; 21.12.53-27.12.53, SCA Amb. Div.; 28.12.53-3.1.54, SCA Amb. Div.

Ambulance Duties — Sham Shui Po — 14.12.53-20.12.53, KCOB Amb. Div.; 21.12.53-27.12.53, SCA Amb. Div.; 28.12.53-3.1.54, SCA Amb. Div.

Ambulance Duties — Kowloon — 14.12.53-20.12.53, KCOB Amb. Div.; 21.12.53-27.12.53, SCA Amb. Div.; 28.12.53-3.1.54, SCA Amb. Div.

Ambulance Duties — Kowloon — 14.12.53-20.12.53, KCOB Amb. Div.; 21.12.53-27.12.53, SCA Amb. Div.; 28.12.53-3.1.54, SCA Amb. Div.

Ambulance Duties — Kowloon — 14.12.53-20.12.53, KCOB Amb. Div.; 21.12.53-27.12.53, SCA Amb. Div.; 28.12.53-3.1.54, SCA Amb. Div.

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Ambulance Duties — Kowloon — 14.12.53-20.12.53, KCOB Amb. Div.; 21.12.53-27.12.53, SCA Amb. Div.; 28.12.53-3.1.54, SCA Amb. Div.

## France To Stage Indoor Athletic Meetings

Paris, Dec. 9. The French will start Europe's indoor track and field season on January 16, when the Palais Des Sports sponsors an international meet, the French Track and Field Association announced today.

The meet will inaugurate a new special wood track in the indoor arena.

Plans for the track have been the pet topic of sport newsmen in this country for years. The French Track and Field Association's former President, Paul Mertcamp, was strongly against its construction.

France has sent invitations to Germany, Belgium, England, Holland and Rumania to send participants to the opening event on January 16.

In the future the organisers hope to be able to make some of the great matches of the year, like one which would oppose Emil Zatopek, Gordon Pirie, Gaston Reiff, Alain Mimoun and a few other present-day stars.—United Press.

## HKFC TEAMS

The following have been selected to represent the Hongkong Football Club in Soccer League matches this week-end.

1st Division HKFC v South China on Saturday at 4 p.m. at Carline Hill—Caiton, Armstrong, Tappin, A. C. McDonald, Forrow, Flann, Patten, Mullen, Keane, Falcomer. Pickering: reserves, Sims, Trewell.

2nd Division HKFC v South China on Saturday at 4 p.m. at Carline Hill—Caiton, Armstrong, Tappin, A. C. McDonald, Forrow, Flann, Patten, Mullen, Keane, Falcomer. Pickering: reserves, Sims, Trewell.

Players of both teams are requested to report at Carline Hill 30 minutes before the start of their respective matches.

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## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB FIFTH RACE MEETING

(To be held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club) Saturday 5th and Saturday 12th December, 1953.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF 16 RACES

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race run at 2 p.m. on both days.

The Secretary's office at Alexandra House will close at 11.45 a.m. on both days.

## MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

NO PERSON WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED. All persons MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.

Admission Badges at \$10 each per day are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him.

Tickets will be obtainable at the Club House if ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 72811).

NO CHILDREN will be admitted to the Club's premises during the meeting. For this purpose a Child is a person under the age of seventeen years, Western Standard.

## PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission will be \$3 each per day payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Enclosure will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3 in order to gain re-admission.

MEALS & REFRESHMENTS will be obtainable in the RESTAURANT.

## SERVANTS

Servants must remain in their employer's boxes except for passing through on their duties. They may on no account use the Betting Booths in the Members' Betting Hall.

## CASH SWEEPS

The cost of a Through Ticket is \$32. Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10 a.m. on Friday, 4th December, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

Cash Sweep Tickets on the last race of the Meeting at \$2 each may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Office at Queen's Building, (Chater Road), 5, D'Agular Street and 382 Nathan Road, during normal office hours and until 11 a.m. on race days.

Attention is drawn to an amendment to the Rules for Cash Sweeps whereby Prizes of \$2,000 each will be paid to holders of tickets on unplaced entered ponies, whether Starters or not, but only in the case of Cash Sweeps on the last race when tickets are on sale prior to the day of the race.

Tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the Pearce Memorial Cup scheduled to be run on 30th January, 1954, are now available. The cost of each ticket is \$2.

## TOTALISATOR

Backers are advised not to destroy or throw away their tickets until after the "all clear" signal has been exhibited.

ALL WINNING TICKETS AND TICKETS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT AT THE RACE COURSE ON THE DAY TO WHICH THEY REFER. NOT LATER THAN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO BE RUN.

PAYMENT WILL NOT BE MADE ON TORN OR DISFIGURED TICKETS.

Bookmakers, Tie Ties men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

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"SZECHUEN"	Keelung	7 a.m. 12th Dec.
"FOOCHOW"	Bangkok	12th Dec.

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ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	18th Dec.

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"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Dec.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hamburg	28th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Jan.
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Jan.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool	11th Dec.
G. "PERSEUS"	Rotterdam	13th Dec.
S. "ANCHISES"	—	24th Dec.
S. "CLYTENEUS"	—	28th Dec.
S. "ASTYANAX"	—	8th Jan. 1954
G. "PYRRHUS"	7th Dec.	13th Dec.
S. "EUMAEUS"	18th Dec.	25th Jan. 1954
G. "ASCANIUS"	24th Dec.	28th Jan. 1954

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"BATAAN"	25th Dec.	15th Jan.

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"AJAX"	4th Jan.	5th Jan.
"HAINAN"	19th Jan.	20th Jan.

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HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:00 a.m. Wed.	2:45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Manila/Singapore	(DC-3) 10:00 a.m. Wed.	2:45 p.m. Thu.
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# Former US Army Censor Appeals Against Finding

Washington, Dec. 9. An attorney for Lieut-Colonel Melvin B. Voorhees, the one-time Army censor who refused to be censored, claimed today the Army violated his freedom of speech in attempting to suppress his controversial book on the Korean war.

An attorney for the Army counter-attacked that Voorhees' freedom of speech was restricted once he put on a military uniform. The arguments were made during a two-hour hearing by the United States Court of Military Appeals—the Supreme Court of military law. Col. Voorhees, former chief censor with the 8th Army in Korea, was convicted by a court martial last February on charges of violating an Army regulation by failing to get clearance for his book entitled "Korean Tales."

The regulation specifies that all writing by military personnel must be cleared by the Army for "policy and propriety" as well as security. "LIMITED" Attorney William C. Irby, Jr., said that the "attempted suppression" of the book on grounds of policy and propriety was "an abridgement of Voorhees' right of freedom of speech."

He said that Army officials never objected to the book on the grounds of security. "While the military may not have all the rights of civilians," Captain Irby said, "you cannot cut off arbitrarily the right of freedom of speech."

Major Irvin M. Kent, representing the Army, said that while a man is in uniform he "becomes limited in his rights." "There are channels open to the military for criticism," Major Kent said, "but they do not include denunciation in public print."

The Voorhees case is expected to go far in determining the free speech rights of men in uniform—United Press.

# UN Budgetary Committee

New York, Dec. 9. The United Nations Administrative and Budgetary Committee today adopted a resolution approving the report of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on the organization of the Secretariat.

By a vote of 40 in favour, five against and no abstentions, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to proceed along the lines he had proposed in his report and to prepare his 1955 budget along these lines.

In his report Mr. Hammarskjöld said that if his suggestions were adopted by the Assembly, he would be able to achieve a reduction in the budget of the United Nations of \$1 million during the coming year.

This exhausted the Committee's agenda for the current session and the Committee adjourned.—Reuter.

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Arr: Kobe	24th January	Noon	25th April
Dep: Kobe	27th January	10 a.m.	27th April
Arr: Hongkong	30th January	Noon	30th April

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 "CHUSAN" 19th January 15th February  
 "CANTON" 1st February 1st March

According cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Due
"TRESILLIAN"	15th January	15th January
"SHILLONG"	15th December	15th December

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.  
 Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRDHANA"	due 14th Dec.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits
"SIRDHANA"	due 15th Dec.	for Yokohama & Kobe
"SIRDHANA"	due 16th Jan.	from Japan
"WARORA"	due 7th Jan.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"ANSIUN"	due 10th Jan.	from Japan
"ANSIUN"	due 11th Jan.	for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta
"ANSIUN"	due 11th Jan.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits

### P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"QAZARDA"	due 9th Dec.	from Japan
"QAZARDA"	due 10th Dec.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
"UMARIA"	due 18th Dec.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Straits
"OKILA"	due 19th Dec.	from P. Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
"OKILA"	due 20th Dec.	for Japan

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	In Port	from Japan & Shanghai
"EASTERN"	due 12th Dec.	for Yokohama, Australia & Melbourne
"NELLORE"	due 19th Dec.	from Australia
"NELLORE"	due 20th Dec.	for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:—  
**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. OF HONG KONG LTD.**  
 Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

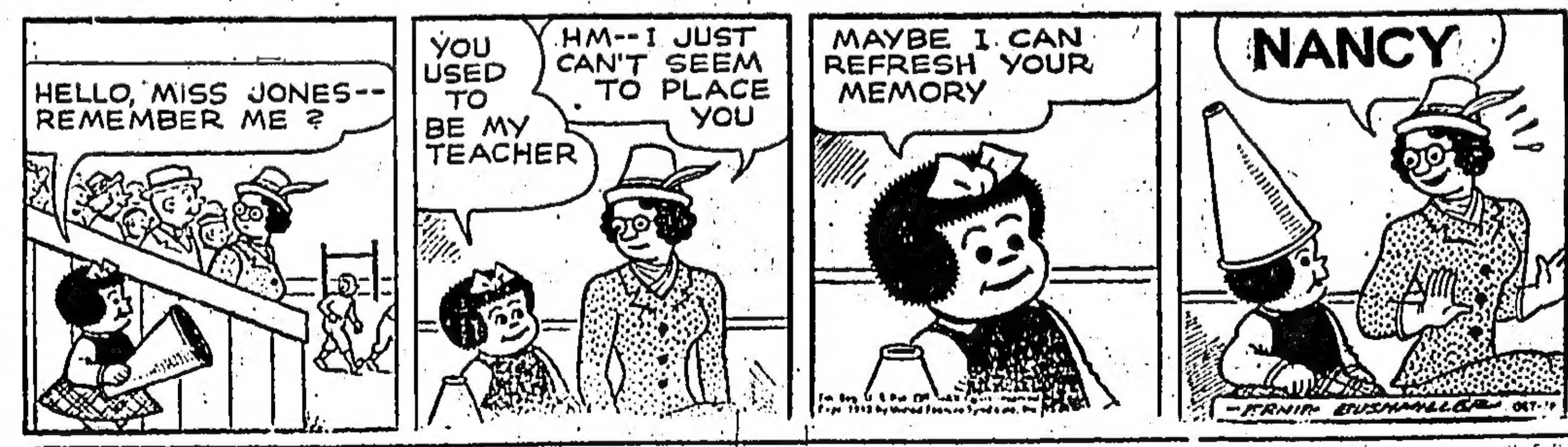
That's One Way



## NANCY

So Familiar

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



...this situation calls for a  
**San Miguel**

# OVERSEAS INTEREST IN BRITAIN

London, Dec. 9. The money market editor of the Financial Times states that overseas sterling area countries were taking a more active interest in the facilities for financing capital development available in Britain.

Though nearly a year had passed since the Commonwealth conference stressed the importance of speeding up capital development within the Commonwealth sterling area with the help of finances to be provided by Britain, the demand for loans had been fairly high, he said in an article.

But during the past two months three Commonwealth countries—Pakistan, Ceylon and Kenya—had approached Britain to arrange substantial loans. A number of others, including Malaya were drawing up plans for extensive new borrowing in 1954 and subsequent years.

### PAKISTAN LOAN

Only one concrete arrangement had so far emerged, a direct loan by the British Government of £10,000,000 to Pakistan.

But it was understood the British Government was giving sympathetic consideration to raising sterling funds for both Ceylon and Kenya.

"It is thought in London that the effect of the arrangements that have been or will be made with these countries will be to entail a capital export from this country of many millions during the next 12 months," he stated. "In addition to this, if plans for borrowing recently revealed by the Malayan authorities come to fruition, there will be an additional movement of sterling 'out' to that country of the order of £12,000,000 during the coming year."—China Mail Special.

# EVERETT LINES

## EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

### "BRADEVERETT"

Arrives	Dec. 16	from Singapore.
Sails	Dec. 17	for Kobe & Yokohama.

### "LENEVERETT"

Arrives	Dec. 20	from Singapore.
Sails	Dec. 21	for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

## EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

### "STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives	Dec. 20	from Japan.
Sails	Dec. 21	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

### "STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives	Dec. 21	from Singapore.
Sails	Dec. 22	for Incheon, Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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## Ginger Rogers In London



Screen star Ginger Rogers and her fourth husband, Jacques Bergerac, have arrived in London, to star together in their first British film. Ginger is pictured here showing photographers that despite her 42 years, she still has shapely legs and a youthful appearance. —Express Photo.

## Western Germany Sets Up Ministry For Family Affairs

### VIOLA PLAYING RECORD!

Nazare, Portugal, Dec. 9. Silvino Pais da Silva, 25, beach-worker at this Portuguese resort, joined the world's record-breakers by playing a viola non-stop for 15 hours.

When he finished, almost a nervous wreck, at midnight his friends carried him shoulder-high through the streets.

Girls broke through the crowd to kiss him. —China Mail Special.

### Stevenson Leaves For Egypt

London, Dec. 9. Sir Ralph Stevenson, Britain's Ambassador to Cairo, leaves here by sea tomorrow for Egypt to resume his post after six months' illness.

Sir Ralph Stevenson, due at Port Said aboard the 27,955-ton liner Himalaya on December 17, has recovered from a spinal operation in London this summer.

Diplomatic quarters here said the Ambassador would not be taking any new proposals to the Egyptian capital for the reopening of the suspended Anglo-Egyptian talks on the Suez Canal base problem.

But it is expected that the two sides, who have met since October 21, will have further sessions soon after the Ambassador's return.

The Egyptian Embassy here said today that no plans had been made yet for the return to Cairo of Mr. Abdul Hakki, the Egyptian Ambassador, who has been recalled for consultation before the talks here resumed.

Mr. Hakki and the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Ahmed Hussein, have been called home to report following the Bermuda conference during which the Suez base issue was discussed.

Mr. Hakki will probably see Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who is expected back from Bermuda on Friday, before he leaves for the Egyptian capital. —Reuter.

### Foster Dulles

Washington, Dec. 9. The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, will leave on Friday to attend the NATO Council meeting in Paris, the State Department announced today.

The Department did not disclose who would accompany the Secretary to the Paris meeting of the defence organisation which is scheduled to be held from December 14 to 16.

Mr. Dulles will travel aboard a special plane leaving here at 9 p.m. GMT on Friday. —United Press.

### Nixon In Teheran

Teheran, Dec. 9. A few minor anti-American demonstrations marked the arrival in Teheran of US Vice-President Richard Nixon.

Some arrests were made after small groups had assembled around anti-American speakers. While students arrested two days ago were released today, a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Abolmohammad Khatami, Dean of the Technical University, was issued. —France-Press.

Bonn, Dec. 9. West Germany has set up a Ministry to look after family affairs, with Dr. Franz Josef Wuermeling, a Christian Democrat, at its head. He is 53, and father of six children.

The Ministry has a staff of only about 20, housed in the new eight-storey building of the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Wuermeling said, "I intend to be the guardian angel of our families. I want to protect their liberty against collectivism and against any sort of unjustified influence."

"The German people is about to become extinct. We have too many old people and too few young. If the present development continues our death rate may exceed the birth rate so drastically in only a few years' time that we can speak of the beginning of the end."

"That would burden the rising generation far too heavily with the load of pensions for the old. Our families alone can overcome this threat. They must be given so broad an economic and ethical foundation that their will to have children is strengthened."

Dr. Wuermeling gave figures showing a declining marriage trend. Only 122,317 marriages were made in the second quarter of 1953, which was 10 per cent less than the same quarter of 1952, compared with 1,000 marriages in the same quarter of 1952.

Dr. Wuermeling rejected any suggestion that he wants to "nationalise" families.

"The deplorable effects of such 'nationalisation' could best be seen in Communist-ruled East Germany," he said. There, the state was trying all means to win direct influence in family life.

Dr. Wuermeling condemned Hitler's deliberate "Aryanisation" policy, which included the stationing of picked Storm Troopers in certain areas to terrorise the population there.

Dr. H. Plicker, of Hitler's personal staff, has quoted the Führer as saying that "if our soldiers are expected to fight and die unconditionally they must also be allowed unconditional love. Love and fighting go together."

Hitler's government also tried to promote the will for children by awarding decorations for prolific mothers and by issuing bonuses and other support for large families.

Dr. Wuermeling said he wanted to strengthen the Christian ideal in love and marriage.

"What our state and society must do is to create the conditions in which your families can grow and prosper. We must restore the confidence of our people in the sacredness of marriage and in its ethical values. War and post-war years have done great harm."

One of the main tasks of the Ministry will be to draft family legislation complying with a clause in the Constitution giving men and women equal rights.

Since April 1, 1953, all laws contradicting this principle have automatically been out of force, but the legislative vacuum that ensued has not yet been filled.

Two family Bills are awaiting ratification by Parliament, one

drafted by Dr. Adenauer's last Coalition Government and the other by the Social Democratic Opposition.

Until April 1 German legislation on family and marriage, employment and related matters was based on the superiority of the man and husband. In the family it gave men nearly all rights of decision and a great deal of responsibility. Husbands had to give their wives the housekeeping money in advance, and they had to pay for debts which their wives incurred for "necessities."

A married woman was not allowed to open a bank account without her husband's approval. She could not decide what schools their children should attend. The husband decided where the family should live, the wife had a job and the husband did not like it he could give notice for her. Nearly everything a wife owned when she married came under the administration of husband.

The new Bills would give women more freedom. Both drafts, for example, allow married women to keep their maiden names as part of the family names, but there is a slight difference of interpretation.

The Government draft specifies the husband's name to be the family name as a rule, but if the wife wishes she can request that her maiden name be coupled with her husband's last name, as some women writers, actresses, etc. have already done. —China Mail Special.

Men who wrote the first chapters of Britain's history in the skies are meeting in London on December 17 to commemorate the golden jubilee of powered flight.

It was on that day that the Wright brothers successfully launched their biplane on the sands at Kitty Hawk Island off the North Carolina coast.

Orville who was at the controls made an epic 12 second flight of 120 feet and achieved the dream that had fascinated thousands down the centuries.

At the anniversary celebration, jointly organised by the Royal Aeronautical Society and the Royal Aero Club, will be the first Briton to fly in England, Lord Brabazon.

He took off from the Isle of Sheppey in a biplane in April 1909. Even earlier, another pioneer who will also be present, Sir Alliott Verdon-Roe, had been making short "hops" in an aircraft of his own design but these were not officially recognised. —China Mail Special.

## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

### INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

#### Cowering Under Overhanging Cliff Of World Surpluses

By Sydney S. Campell, Reuter's Financial Editor

London, Dec. 9.

The international markets concerned are cowering under the overhanging cliff of the U.S. Government's farm surpluses, supplemented by some cowering under other surpluses including Chile's copper surplus, Britain's barley surplus and even Russia's presumed gold surplus.

They have the justification that the cliff is mountainous, and is crumbling not only by Section 550 sales for local currencies but also in other ways.

Washington has now extended to Britain the substantial export subsidies which it grants on wheat under the International Wheat Agreement, even though this involves a climb-down which is both undignified and pointless, since Britain has no need of U.S. wheat, with or without the subsidy.

As recently as mid-September that subsidy was only 12 cents a bushel; today it is about 48 cents. Another straw in the same wind is the donation of about \$9 million of wheat and other economic aid to Bolivia, a country whose present Government is far from being right-wing and is not unduly generous to American and other foreign capital.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Benson—a good man struggling against adversity—cannot so much as grant \$250,000 to his Foreign Agriculture Service, for general export promotion, without adding that it will be "aggressive."

He has again spoken in favour of "stop-loss" instead of the present high and rigid farm price supports, even though such talk endangers his party's hold on power and his own hold on his job.

He says that many and not painless shifts are needed in

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Dec. 9.

Weak tobacco stocks and a few sharply higher specialties featured a narrowly irregular market today.

The tobacco issues fell to new lows of the year on heavy selling following publication reports linking cigarette smoking with lung cancer.

P. Lorillard Company denied connection and asked its research programme in rebuttal, echoing a recent statement by American Tobacco Company characterising the alleged connection with lung cancer as "loose talk."

American Tobacco fell 4 points to \$61.34; Liggett Myers 3 1/2 to \$64.14; Reynolds Tobacco 3 1/2 to \$38; Philip Morris 2 1/2 to \$43 and P. Lorillard 1 to \$24. All were among the ten most active issues.

Volume picked up for the day to 1,410,000 shares, compared with 1,300,000 yesterday.

Improvement in the rails was largely fractional.

Steels were little changed.

Oils were mixed, with only 1,143 issues traded—450 lower, 398 higher, 297 unchanged.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was at \$2,770,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 420,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing average were:

Dec. 9	Dec. 8
30 Industrials	231.45
20 rails	92.92
15 utilities	52.63
25 stocks	107.01
61 bonds	99.99
Comm. future price	103.26
Index	103.47

—United Press.

### US DOLLAR BONDS

Washington, Dec. 9.

The International Bank announced today that it expects to offer about January 12, a \$100,000,000 issue of United States dollar bonds with a maturity of about 10 years.

Officials said it will be issued through a nationwide underwriting syndicate managed by the First Boston Corporation and Morgan Stanley and Company.

The exact conditions of issue will be determined in the light of market conditions at the offering time, officials said. —United Press.

#### US Unhappy Over Tin Ceiling

Geneva, Dec. 9.

Reliable sources at the second International Tin Conference meeting here said today that the United States consider the average present price of tin of about £600 sterling per long ton as an acceptable tin ceiling.

But an American representative has refused to add anything to the recent disclosure that by next March the United States will have 38,000 to 40,000 long tons in excess of present requirement for its strategic stockpile.

Delegates from the 30 nations attending the parity seem agreed that a price agreement at the time would be an effective method of maintaining the balance between production and consumption and preventing excessive price fluctuation likely to cause employment.

Informed delegates said on Monday night the delegates were "near" unanimous agreement on minimum and maximum tin price proposals submitted a Good Office Committee.

#### BUFFER STOCK

The minimum price, it was said, would be £725 sterling per long ton. However, it would not cover the proposed 25,000 tons of buffer stock tin.

The maximum under this plan would be £880 sterling per long ton.

Principal objection to the proposal was reported to come from France and the British colonial delegates.

Contrary to the US position on average price, the major producing countries—Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Bolivia—were said to have proposed an average price of £825 sterling to £850 a ton.

They said that quotation is the best estimate necessary to produce the amount of tin required to satisfy world needs.

An earlier minimum price was quoted of £725 sterling to £750 sterling and a maximum price of £825 sterling to £900.

A successful outcome to the parity, slated to conclude on Thursday, largely depends on what the United States will do, observers believed.

### GRAINS IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 9.

Prices per bushel in cents: Closing Prices Dec. 9

Wheat, No. 2 red  
Spot 207 1/2  
Dec. 207 1/2  
Jan. 207 1/2  
Feb. 207 1/2  
March 207 1/2  
April 207 1/2  
May 207 1/2  
June 207 1/2  
July 207 1/2  
Aug. 207 1/2  
Sept. 207 1/2  
Oct. 207 1/2  
Nov. 207 1/2  
Dec. 207 1/2

Corn, No. 2 yellow  
Spot 157 1/2  
Dec. 157 1/2  
Jan. 157 1/2  
Feb. 157 1/2  
March 157 1/2  
April 157 1/2  
May 157 1/2  
June 157 1/2  
July 157 1/2  
Aug. 157 1/2  
Sept. 157 1/2  
Oct. 157 1/2  
Nov. 157 1/2  
Dec. 157 1/2

Soybeans, No. 2 yellow  
Spot 30 1/2  
Dec. 30 1/2  
Jan. 30 1/2  
Feb. 30 1/2  
March 30 1/2  
April 30 1/2  
May 30 1/2  
June 30 1/2  
July 30 1/2  
Aug. 30 1/2  
Sept. 30 1/2  
Oct. 30 1/2  
Nov. 30 1/2  
Dec. 30 1/2

New York, Dec. 9.

A price collapse in soybeans, ranging up to the daily limit of 10 cents a bushel, spotlighted commodity trading today.

Bean prices plummeted under broad-based liquidation touched off by bears increased competition with cottonseed oil in view of the larger cotton crop prospect. Wheat traders anticipated increased producers selling after the new year when lower income taxes become effective.

At Chicago, wheat closed off 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents; soybeans off 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents.

At Winnipeg, wheat was priced at 180 1/2 cents per bushel for No. 3 Northern, and for No. 2 at 185 cents. —United Press.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, addressing a full session of the conference, received enthusiastic applause when he

### BELCO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

Brussels, Dec. 9.

The Belco-Soviet trade agreement providing for exchange of goods to the value of 6,000 million francs over the next 12 months is on the point of being concluded, according to usually well-informed sources here.

It was also reported that three large woollen weaving mills have received orders from Russia for a total value of 80 million francs to account against quotas to be fixed in the new agreement. —Reuter.

### HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$388,795. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS	1000		
INSURANCE	533	603	
UTILITIES	5		
DOCKS, ETC.			200
K. Wharf			80

Bank of China	21.52	21.70
Bank of Communications	12.10	12.70
Bank of East Asia	12.10	12.70
Bank of India	12.10	12.70
Bank of Japan	12.10	12.70
Bank of Korea	12.10	12.70
Bank of London	12.10	12.70
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